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A RECREATION/TOURISM OVERVIEW FOR THE OLDMAN RIVER RESERVOIR PROJECT

A RECREATION/TOURISM OVERVIEW

FOR THE

OLDMAN RIVER RESERVOIR PROJECT

Planning Division
Alberta Environment

April 1985

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this report is to present a brief overview of the location and use of the existing water-based recreation and tourist facilities and activities in the Oldman River region. The report focuses upon two levels of development, the proposed Oldman River reservoir site, referred to as the project site, and the area within 110 km (easy driving distance) of the reservoir (Figure 1). The report is based exclusively upon a review of information readily available in existing source material (published and unpublished). The report will contain a brief description of the main components and objectives of the Oldman River Project; the existing conditions in the project area; and, the regional context. Included in the description of the project site are the recreational resource (land and water) capabilities and recreational use of the project site. For the regional study area, the description covers: the resource capability of water bodies in the region; the resource capability, use and capacity of water-side government-operated campgrounds in the region; the number, type and geographic distribution of the developed sites used for fishing, boating and camping; the national, provincial and regional factors that may affect use of the sites in the region; and, the existing and potential tourist development in the region. Also included in the report is a comparison of the resource capabilities of the project site and the regional study area as well as the geographic relationships between the project site and the campgrounds and tourist resources in the region.

PROJECT AREA LOCATION

FIGURE I

1.1 Project Description and Objectives

The main components of the Oldman River Project are the dam, reservoir, spillway, and outlet works. At the time of writing, only preliminary design information is available on any of these components. The following descriptions of each component are based on information contained in Klohn Leonoff (1978) and PFRA (1976). The dam will have a maximum height of 235 feet and a crest length of about 1,440 feet. The structure will be located on the Oldman River, below the confluence with the Crowsnest and Castle Rivers, and about 6 miles north-northeast of the Town of Pincher Creek. The reservoir, which will be formed upstream of the dam, will be located in a relatively deep, steep-sided valley. At the dam site, the valley is about 230 feet deep with a floodplain about 650 feet wide and an upland valley width of about 1,330 feet. The maximum depth of the reservoir at the full supply level (fsl) of 3,670 feet above sea level (fasl) will be 215 feet, and the minimum water level elevation will be 3,490 fasl. Thus, the operating range could be as much as 180 feet although the actual annual fluctuation will likely be much less. The reservoir will extend upstream for about 15 miles along the Oldman River and for somewhat shorter distances along the Castle and Crowsnest Rivers (Figure 2 in pocket). The structures, at top of dam elevation, will affect an area of 6,900 acres. A dyke about 1,600 feet long will be constructed along the reservoir to maintain its integrity across a low-lying area of land near the left abutment of the dam. The dyke and the upstream face of the dam will be protected (with rip-rap) from the erosive forces of water. The low-level outlet from the reservoir will be a tunnel 18 feet in diameter with an intake located low enough in the reservoir to permit the passage

of 3,000 cfs at all reservoir operating levels. The outlet will be placed in the east abutment of the dam. The spillway will allow large floods to pass through the reservoir without endangering the dam. The spillway will be capable of passing the probable maximum flood (approximately 138,000 cfs) with about a 5 foot rise above fsl for the reservoir.

The main objective of the project is to increase the assured supply of water available for irrigation expansion in the basin. The secondary objectives are flow regulation, including improvement of downstream fish habitat in low flow periods, hydro-electric power generation, and provision of recreational opportunities, particularly boating and fishing.

2.0 THE EXISTING SITUATION AT THE PROJECT SITE

2.1 Existing Resources Capability

The land resource capabilities of the reservoir area were examined by Lombard North (1978). They concluded that, overall, the area had moderate to moderately high (Class 3 or 4 Canada Land Inventory) capability for outdoor recreation with an emphasis on camping and sightseeing (Figure 3 in pocket). The same study also found that some areas immediately below the dam site and at the upper reaches of the reservoir on the Castle, Crowsnest and Oldman Rivers, had moderately high to high (Class 2 or 3) capabilities for outdoor recreation with emphasis on camping, canoeing, family boating, and sport fishing. The actual locations of these sites were not specified.

The water resource capabilities of the reservoir area have been examined in a general way. Travel Alberta (1978) rated the Oldman River from a point well upstream of the reservoir to a point near Brocket as of medium (Grade II) difficulty for canoeists (Figure 2). The Castle and Crowsnest Rivers have not been graded for canoeing.

Longmore and Stenton (1981) attach provincial importance to the fishery in the Oldman River above the mouth of the Castle River, while Walls (1976) rates the Crowsnest River, including the section below Lundbreck Falls, as having a very high capability for angling. Fitch (1979) stated that the lowest reach of the Castle River contained excellent sportsfish habitat. RL&L (1982) concluded that the reach of the Oldman River between the Three Rivers Bridge and the Peigan Indian Reserve was an important feeding area for mountain whitefish but

contained little important habitat for rainbow trout or other sportsfish species.

2.2 Existing Recreational Facilities and Activities

Lombard North (1978) examined the project area for facilities and recreational activity. They concluded that there were no recreational facilities within the sites for the dam or reservoir. The found that the river and the valley features in the project area were used for canoeing, coldwater sport fishing, hiking, nature interpretation, picnicing and sight-seeing. Shelley (1976) noted that two sites often used by local residents for these activities are located beside the Highway 3 crossing of the Oldman River and just upstream of the Highway 3A crossing of the Castle River.

Since the time of the Lombard North Study, additional information was collected only on canoeing and fishing activity. Canoeists were found to use the road crossings of the Oldman River at Pincher Station and Brocket (Figure 2) as put-in points and to use the latter points as a pull-out point (Alberta Environment canoe trip reports). Canoeists also used the Crowsnest River below the Lundbreck Falls (Shelley, 1976). RL&L (1983) censused angling activity at the bridge crossings along the Oldman River between the confluence of the Oldman and Crowsnest Rivers and the eastern boundary of the Peigan Indian Reserve between May and October of 1982. They found that angling, primarily for mountain whitefish and rainbow trout, occurred at all the bridge crossings but that the greatest proportion of the angling occurred at the Summerview Bridge. Beak (1975) found that angling along the Oldman River tended to be concentrated at the most accessible sites along the channel and ENR

(1984) found the bridge crossings to be the most accessible sites in the area censused by RL&L (1982). Therefore, it is likely that RL&L (1982) censused most of the angling activity that occurs in the project site and along the Oldman River. Since bridge crossings and the points at which public roads run close to the river provided the best access points to the lower reaches of the Castle and Crowsnest Rivers, it is likely that these locations (Figure 2) are also the main sites of fishing activity on those reaches of the three rivers that will be flooded by the proposed reservoir.

2.3 Factors Affecting Existing Activities

Apart from the ENR (1984) investigation of public accessibility site-specific studies have not been conducted of factors that might affect recreational activities in the project area.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE REGION

3.1 Resource Capabilities for Outdoor Recreation

3.1.1 Land Resource Capability

The land resource capability ratings (CLI) of the provincial parks and other government-operated campgrounds adjacent to water bodies in the region are shown in Table 1. The table indicates that most of the campgrounds generally have moderate to moderately high (Class 3 or 4) capabilities for outdoor recreation. A comparison between the CLI information shown in Table 1 and Figure 3 shows that the land resource capability of the project area is basically similar to that of many existing campgrounds in the region.

A more detailed examination of Table 1 shows that the overall resource capabilities of the two campgrounds nearest the project site, the Lundbreck Falls, and Castle River Bridge Provincial Recreation Areas (Figure 2) are high (Class 2) and moderate, respectively. It also shows that the overall land resource capability of Beauvais Lake Provincial Park, the provincial park nearest the project site, is primarily a mixture of lands of moderately high and moderately low (Class 5) capability. A comparison of the information on these three campgrounds in Table 1 to the CLI information of the project site (Figure 3) shows that the site has the same range of resource capabilities as the nearest existing campgrounds.

TABLE 1

LAND RESOURCE CAPABILITIES
GOVERNMENT-OPERATED CAMPGROUNDS IN THE OLDMAN STUDY REGION

CLI CLASS	CAMPGROUND
2	Lundbreck Falls
	Frank Campsite
3	Beaver Mines Lake Recreation Area
	Chain Lakes Provincial Park
	Livingstone Falls Recreation Area
	Park Lake Provincial Park
	Beavais Lake Provincial Park
	Beauvais Lake Provincial Park Cottage Sub-Division
	Island Lake Campsite
	Little Bow Provincial Park
	Police Outpost Provincial Park
	Canyon Recreation Area
	Travers Reservoir Campsite
	Travers Site Development Area
	Travers Reservoir Cottage Sub-Division
	Lake McGregor Memorial Park
4	Chin Coulee Campsite
	Woolford Provincial Park
	Taber Provincial Park
	Lynx Creek Recreation Area
	Castle Falls Recreation Area
	Castle River Bridge Recreation Area
	Maycroft Campsite
	Dutch Creek Recreation Area
	Racehorse Creek Recreation Area
	Oldman River Campsite - Forestry Trunk Road
	Chinook Recreation Area
	Castle River Campsite
	Waterton River Campsite
	Crooked Creek Campsite
	Oldman River Recreation Area - Fort Macleod
	Willow Creek Provincial Park
	Allison Creek Recreation Area
	Syncline Organized Group
	Chin Lakes Recreation Area
	St. Mary Reservoir Beach Site
	St. Mary Dam Boat Docks
	St. Mary Reservoir Site Development
	Indian Graves Recreation Area
	St. Mary Dam Park
	Keho Lake Park
	Paine Lake

Cont'd . . .

CLI CLASS	CAMPGROUND
4 Cont'd	Kimball Centennial Park
	Hill Spring Park
	Waterton Dam Park
	Willow Creek Park
	Ridge Park
	Milk River Ridge Reservoir Site Development
5	Carmangay Campsite
	Nanton Campsite
	Little Bow Site Development
	Indian Battle Park
	Chin Lake Boat Dock
	Clear Lake
	Spring Coulee
Unclassified	Cameron Lake
	Upper and Middle Waterton Lakes
	Camp Columbus
	Henderson Lake Park
	Belly River Campground

3.1.2 Water Resources Capability

In addition to the proposed reservoir, there are a number of other lakes and reservoirs in the region that are, or could be, used for recreation. In recognition of this fact, an attempt was made (ORRPC, 1975) to identify the lakes and reservoirs where recreation and recreational development could best occur without creating resource and/or management conflicts. The results of this attempt must be considered preliminary since they are based on numerical indices that were derived by assigning arbitrary scores and weights to a large number of incommensurable factors (e.g. capabilities for waterfowl, ungulates, and fish production, soil capability for agricultural, land ownership). The results of the ranking are shown in Table 2. The information suggests that most of the lakes and reservoirs that are best suited for recreational development already support government-operated campgrounds. The Recreation Evaluation Panel (REP) for the South Saskatchewan River Basin Planning Program (SSRBPP) has attempted a similar sort of indexing of recreational value for all the reservoirs and river reaches included in the water balance model for the South Saskatchewan River Basin (Appendix A). Reservoirs like Chin Coulee and Lake Newell were not included in this study. REP found that the Oldman River between the LNID weir and Lethbridge ranked 12th in recreational value within the whole South Saskatchewan River Basin and that only one water body within a 120 km of the project site ranked higher. This water body was Travers Reservoir which ranked 7th overall.

TABLE 2

OVERALL RECREATIONAL CAPABILITY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS
IN THE OLDMAN RIVER STUDY REGION

LAKE RANKING GROUP	NAME OF LAKE OR RESERVOIR	EXISTING GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITY	COTTAGE SUB-DIVISION
1	Crowsnest Lake		
2	Chain Lakes	x	
	Paine Lake	x	
	Outpost Lake	x	
	Park Lake	x	
	Beauvais Lake	x	x
	Island Lake	x	
	Travers Reservoir	x	x
	Upper Chin Lake	x	
	Beaver Mines Lake	x	
	McGregor Lake	x	
	Beaverdam Lake		
3	Keho Lake	x	
	Stafford Reservoir		
	Little Bow Reservoir	x	
	Lower Chin Lake	x	
	St. Mary's Reservoir	x	
	Lees Lake		
	Cross Coulee Reservoir		
	Jensen Lake	x	
4	Milk River Ridge Reservoir	x	
	Sherburne Lake		
	Raymond Lake		
	Fincastle Lake		
	Clear Lake		
	Horsefly Lake		
	Tyrrell Lake	x	
	Shanks Lake		
	Cochrane Lake		
	Taber Lake	x	
	Dipping Vat Lake		
	Lumpy Butte		
	Ross Lake		

SOURCE: Oldman River Regional Planning Commission, 1985.

3.1.3 Water Resources Requirements for Swimming, Fishing, Boating

Novak (1980) reviewed the water quality requirements for water-contact recreation. He found that water fit for swimming activity must meet three general criteria:

1) the water must be aesthetically enjoyable, they must be free from obnoxious floating or suspended substances, objectionable color or foul odor;
2) the water must not contain substances which are toxic upon ingestion or which are irritating to the skin;
3) the water must be reasonably free from pathogenic organisms like coliform bacteria found in municipal sewage.

In addition, Novak recommended the trophic status of the water body should be such that the growth of weeds and algae do not make swimming unpleasant and possibly dangerous due to entanglement. Novak also found similar criteria applied, albeit less strongly, to water-based activity such as boating.

The REP (1984) reviewed the applicability of the criteria suggested by Novak to the South Saskatchewan River System, including the Oldman River. It concluded that the criteria shown in Table 3 were the ones most applicable to fishing, swimming, boating and aesthetics because of the wide-spread occurrence of excessive weed growth and the use of the rivers for the disposal of municipal sewage.

Alberta Environment (1984) have estimated the flows required to maintain both fish habitat and permit the passage of canoes in the Oldman River. They estimated a flow of 1,000 cfs was required to maintain canoe passage (2.0 feet of water) in the main channel of the Oldman downstream of the LNID weir. Flows for the upstream reaches were

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF RECREATION CRITERIA FOR FISHING, SWIMMING, BOATING AND AESTHETICS IN THE OLDMAN RIVER STUDY REGION

	RESERVOIRS	RIVERS	
	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	QUALITY
Fishing	Minimum reservoir levels	Minimum flows for fish habitat[a]	Water quality for fish habitat (water temp., diss. oxygen, unionized ammonia, and tropic status - weeds and algae) Water quality for non-contact recreation (pathogens - bacteria and viruses - and tropic status - weeds and algae)
Swimming	Minimum reservoir levels	None established	Water quality for contact recreation (pathogens - bacteria and viruses - and trophic status - algae and weeds)
Boating	Minimum reservoir levels	Minimum flows for boating	Water quality for non-contact recreation (pathogens - bacteria and viruses - and tropic status - weeds and algae)
Aesthetics	None established	Minimum aesthetic flows[b]	Water quality for non-contact recreation (pathogens - bacteria and viruses - and tropic status - weeds and algae)

a. Minimum fish habitat flows for the Waterton, Belly and St. Mary Rivers were not established.

b. Minimum aesthetic flows were only developed for the Oldman River.

SOURCE: REP, 1984.

not estimated. Table 4 contains their estimates of the flows required to maintain fish habitat in the Oldman River below the LNID weir and below Lethbridge. The REP (1984) also estimated 20 cms was required to maintain the aesthetic qualities of the Oldman River below the LNID weir. Longmore and Stenton (1981) reviewed the available information on the biological characteristics of the waters in the upper Oldman River and in the Castle and Crowsnest Rivers. They rated the water quality in these rivers as generally very good for sportsfish with some local sites of poorer quality due to suspended sediment loads, drainage from abandoned coal mines and drainage from the Shell gas plant site. They also stated that conditions in the Oldman River between Brocket and Lethbridge showed little extensive degradation although there was some general degradation due to suspended sediment inflows from upstream and from irrigation projects. Furthermore, feedlot inflows also produced localized areas of poorer water quality.

3.2 Fishing, Camping, Canoeing/Boating Sites in the Region

Fishing, boating and canoeing occur at many sites throughout the region as well as at the project site. Camping, an activity for which the project site has moderate support capabilities, also occurs at many sites in the region. Table 5 contains a list of all the known recreation sites located beside lakes, reservoirs, streams, and canals in the region that are used for one or more of the four activities mentioned above. Cottage subdivisions are also included in Table 5 as it is assumed that the cottagers will engage in the same water-based activities as the general public. This table shows that there are a total of 83 such sites in the region. Fifty-five of these are outside

TABLE 4

OLDMAN RIVER FISH HABITAT-FLOW REQUIREMENTS, BY MONTH

REACH	IMPACT LEVEL	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Below LNID Diversion	None	282	282	1271	1413	4026	3532	2754	1766	777	777	777	282
	Major negative	--	--	282	706	706	1271	530	530	282	282	282	--
Below Lethbridge	None	848	848	1201	1482	1624	1624	2013	2119	1730	1730	848	848
	Major negative	388	388	388	530	530	530	530	530	388	388	388	388

NOTE:

-- indicates no major negative impacts known for the winter months (December, January, February) and this has resulted in historic flows being used as the basis for the fish habitat flow requirements in these months.

SOURCE: Alberta Environment, 1984.

TABLE 5

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES AT DEVELOPED RECREATIONAL SITES
ADJACENT TO WATER BODIES IN THE OLDMAN RIVER STUDY REGION

SITE NAME	WATER BODY ADJACENT TO	OPERATOR	ACTIVITIES				FACILITIES			ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
			CANOEING	BOATING	FISHING	CAMPING	BOAT LAUNCH	BEACH	MAJOR SITE	
Oldman R. Cottage Sub-Div A	Oldman River	Pr	x							cottages
Oldman R. Cottage Sub-Div B	Oldman River	Pr	x							cottages
Oldman R. Cottage Sub-Div Rustling Heights	Oldman River	Pr								cottages
Crowsnest R. Cottage Sub-Div A	Crowsnest River	Pr								cottages
Crowsnest R. Cottage Sub-Div B	Crowsnest River	Pr								cottages
Beauvais Lake Prov. Park Cottage Sub-Div	Beauvais Lake	Pr								cottages
Travers Res. Cottage Sub-Div	Travers Res.	Pr								cottages
River Valley Trailer Park and Campground	Oldman River	Pr			x	x				
Meadowlark Garden Trailer Park and Campground	Oldman River	Pr			x	x				
Daisy May Campground	Oldman River	Pr	x	x	x	x				pool
Lost Lemon Park/Blairmore	Crowsnest River	Pr	x	x	x	x				
Chin Curve Bridge Park	Chin Lake	Pr	x	x	x	x	x	x		reservoir
Lees Lake	Lees Lake	Pr	x	x	x	x				cottages
Cardston Boating & Skiing Club Site	St. Mary Res	Pr	x	x	x		x	x		
Lethbridge Motor Boat Club Site	St. Mary Res	Pr	x	x	x		x			
Macleod Boat Club Launch Site	St. Mary Res	Pr	x	x	x		x			
Lethbridge Yacht Club	St. Mary Res	Pr	x	x						
Waterton Homestead Campground	Cottonwood Ck	Pr			x	x		x		tributary of Waterton R
Scout Island Camp	Oldman River	Inst			x	x				
Camp Impeesa (Boy Scouts)	Castle River	Inst	x	x	x	x		x		
Crowsnest Bible Camp	Crowsnest River	Inst	x	x	x					
Mill Creek Baptist Camp	Mill Creek	Inst			x	x		x		tributary of Castle R
Magrath Jubilee Park	Magrath Pond	Inst	x	x	x	x		x		
Indian Battle Park	Oldman River	Mun	x	x	x	x			x	
Chin Lake Boat Dock	Chin Lake	Mun					x		x	reservoir

Continued . . .

Cont'd - Table 5, page 2

SITE NAME	WATER BODY ADJACENT TO	OPERATOR	ACTIVITIES				FACILITIES			ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
			CANOEING	BOATING	FISHING	CAMPING	BOAT LAUNCH	BEACH	MAJOR SITE	
Clear Lake Municipal Park	Clear Lake	Mun	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Henderson Lake	Henderson Lake	Mun	x	x	x	x	x		x	pool, man-made lake in Lethbridge
Keho Lake Park	Keho Lake	Mun	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Lake McGregor Memorial Park	Lake McGregor	Mun	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Paine Lake	Paine Lake	Mun	x	x	x	x			x	
Spring Coulee Park	Pine Pound Ck	Mun	x	x		x	x		x	tributary of St. Mary R
Kimball Centennial Park	St. Mary River	Mun	x		x	x			x	
Hill Spring Park	Waterton River	Mun			x	x			x	
Waterton Dam Park	Waterton River	Mun	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Willow Creek Park	Willow Creek	Mun				x			x	tributary of Oldman R
Ridge Park	Milk R Ridge Res	Mun	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Oldman River Recreation Area	Oldman River	AFS			x	x			x	
Canyon Recreation Area	Oldman River	AFS			x	x			x	
Allison Creek Recreation Area	Allison Creek	AFS			x	x			x	tributary of Crowsnest R
Castle River Bridge Rec. Area	Castle River	AFS			x	x			x	
Castle Falls Recreation Area	Castle River	AFS			x	x			x	
Syncline Organized Group	Castle River	AFS			x	x			x	
Beaver Mines Lake Rec. Area	Castle River	AFS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Livingstone Falls Rec. Area	Livingstone R	AFS			x	x			x	
Lynx Creek Recreation Area	Lynx Creek	AFS	x	x	x	x			x	
Racehorse Recreation Area	Racehorse Creek	AFS			x	x			x	tributary of Oldman R
Indian Graves Recreation Area	Willow Creek	AFS			x	x			x	tributary of Oldman R
Chinook Recreation Area	Crowsnest Pass	AFS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Dutch Creek Recreation Area	Dutch Creek	AFS			x	x			x	tributary of Oldman R
Oldman River Campsite	Oldman River	AT			x	x			x	
Maycroft Campsite	Oldman River	AT			x	x		x	x	
Crooked Creek Campsite	Crooked Creek	AT				x			x	tributary of Waterton R
Frank Campsite	Crowsnest River	AT			x	x			x	
Island Lake Campsite	Crowsnest River	AT	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Chin Coulee (N of Wrentham) Campsite	Chin Lake	AT	x	x	x	x			x	reservoir
Nanton Campsite	Mosquito Creek	AT			x	x			x	trib. of Little Bow R
Pincher Creek Campsite	Pincher Creek	AT			x	x			x	tributary of Oldman R

Continued . . .

Cont'd - Table 5, page 3

SITE NAME	WATER BODY ADJACENT TO	OPERATOR	ACTIVITIES				FACILITIES			ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
			CANOEING	BOATING	FISHING	CAMPING	BOAT LAUNCH	BEACH	MAJOR SITE	
Waterton River Campsite	Waterton River	AT	x	x	x	x			x	
Travers Reservoir Campsite	Travers Res	AT	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Little Bow Site Dev. Area	Little Bow L	AE	x	x	x			x	x	
Beach Site	St. Mary Res	AE				x		x	x	
St. Mary's Dam Boat Dock	St. Mary Res	AE	x	x	x		x	x	x	
St. Mary Res. Site Dev. Area	St. Mary Res	AE			x	x			x	
St. Mary's Dam Park	St. Mary Res	AE			x	x		x	x	
Travers Res. Site Dev. Area	Travers Res	AE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Site Development Area	Milk R Ridge Res	AE	x	x	x				x	
Castle River Campsite	Castle River	R&P	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Lundbreck Falls Campsite	Crowsnest River	R&P			x	x		x		
Chin Lakes Recreation Area	Chin Lake	R&P	x	x	x				x	reservoir
Carmangay Campsite	Little Bow R	R&P			x	x			x	
Taber Provincial Park	Oldman River	PP	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Park Lake Provincial Park	Park Lake	PP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Police Outpost Prov. Park	Outpost Lake	PP		x	x	x	x		x	
Beauvais Lake Prov. Park	Beauvais Lake	PP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Woolford Provincial Park	St. Mary River	PP	x	x	x	x			x	
Willow Creek Provincial Park	Willow Creek	PP			x	x			x	tributary of Oldman R
Chain Lakes Provincial Park	Chain Lakes	PP	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Little Bow Provincial Park	Travers Res	PP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Belly River Campground	Belly River	NP			x	x			x	
Cameron Lake	Cameron Lake	NP	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Waterton Lakes National Park	Waterton Lakes	NP	x		x	x			x	
Camp Columbus	Waterton Lakes	NP	x	x		x			x	
Upper & Middle Waterton Lakes	Waterton Lakes	NP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

OPERATORS: Pr - Private; Inst - Institutional; Mun - Municipal; AFS - Alberta Forest Service; AT - Alberta Transportation; AE - Alberta Environment; PP - Provincial Parks; NP - National Park.

SOURCES: SSRBPP Recreation Use, 1984.
L. Novak, 1981.

federal parks, non-commercial and intended for general public use. Forty-five (54%) of the sites are located beside streams and canals. Sixty-five (55%) are used for fishing and canoeing or boating, respectively Thirty-one (37%) of the sites are used for three of the four activities: camping, fishing and boating or canoeing.

At least six of the campgrounds, Burmis Lake, Pincher Creek, Castle River, Lundbreck Falls, Frank Lake and Island Lake, are located along the main tourist route through the region, Highway No. 3 (ARP, 1974). All six of the Alberta Forest Services sites are located in the Crow Forest Reserve and close to popular fishing sports (ARP, 1974). The campgrounds at Carmangay, Chin Coulee, Chin Lakes, and Travers Dam are wayside recreation areas with limited facilities even though the sites at Chin Coulee and Travers Dam are used as destination areas by campers (MTB, 1984).

There are also some day-use areas in the region (MTB, 1984). They tended to be located beside reservoirs, and were operated by regional municipal councils or Alberta Environment. They are used primarily for picnicing, playgrounds, boating and fishing although some camping does occur at these sites. The areas include sites at Chin Lakes, Keho Lake, Little Bow Reservoir, St. Mary Reservoir, Travers Reservoir, Waterton Reservoir, and Paine Lake.

The locations of all the water-based recreation sites in the region are shown on Figure 4 (in pocket). It shows that they are concentrated in the following areas: the Crowsnest Pass, the Castle River headwaters, along the St. Mary Reservoir, along the Travers Reservoir, along the Livingstone River, and along Chin Lakes. A comparison of the locations of these site clusters to the location of the project site

show that the proposed reservoir site is surrounded by many of these clusters. A similar comparison of the locations of the provincial parks relative to the project site shows that, apart from Beauvais Lake park, the provincial parks are distributed fairly evenly throughout the study region within 120 km of the project site.

Table 6 provides an indication of the developed capacity of the region to support public camping activities beside water bodies. The table lists all the water-based, government-operated campgrounds in the region and the number of campsites in each of them. The table shows that there are 55 such sites which, in aggregate, provide 2,100 camping places. A comparison of the geographic distribution of these sites (Figure 4) to the locations of the site-clusters listed earlier shows that the 55 sites occur mainly as parts of the site clusters. Thus, in general, the camping places like the site-clusters are distributed fairly evenly about the project site. A more detailed map of the project site (Figure 3) shows that two of the government-operated campgrounds, Lundbreck Falls Provincial Recreation Area and Castle River Provincial Recreation Area, are located just upstream of the reservoir on the Crowsnest and Castle Rivers, respectively.

3.3 The Amount of Use of Campgrounds and Water Bodies in the Region

3.3.1 The Region Campgrounds

Except for the provincial parks and the Forest Recreation Areas, there are few data on the existing use of the recreational facilities in the region. Table 6 shows that 867 (36%) of the government-operated camping places in the regions are in the provincial parks. Thus, the

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF CAMPSITES IN WATER-BASED GOVERNMENT-OPERATED CAMPGROUNDS IN THE REGION

NAME OF CAMPGROUND	NUMBER OF CAMPSITES
Provincial Parks	
Taber Provincial Park	53
Park Lake Provincial Park	100
Police Outpost Provincial Park	116
Beauvais Lake Provincial Park	85
Woolford Provincial Park	30
Willow Creek Provincial Park	150
Chain Lakes Provincial Park	140
Little Bow Provincial Park	193
Total	867
Other Government-Operated Sites	
Indian Battle Park	--
Chin Lake Boat Dock	45
Clear Lake Park	25
Henderson Lake Park	86
Keho Lake Park	120
Lake McGregor Memorial Park	100
Paine Lake	10
Spring Coulee Park	--
Kimball Centennial Park	50
Hill Spring Park	20
Waterton Dam Park	10
Willow Creek Park	25
Ridge Park	--
Oldman River Recreation Area	48
Canyon Recreation Area	--
Allison Creek Recreation Area	17
Castle River Bridge Recreation Area	26
Castle Falls Recreation Campsite	28
Syncline Organized Group	1*
Beaver Mines Lake Recreation Area	63
Livingstone Falls Recreation Area	16
Lynx Creek Recreation Area	26
Racehorse Recreation Area	19
Indian Graves Recreation Area	28
Chinook Recreation Area	31
Dutch Creek Recreation Area	22
Oldman River Campsite	10
Maycroft Campsite	2
Crooked Creek Campsite	1*

Cont'd

Cont'd - Table 6, page 2

NAME OF CAMPGROUND	NUMBER OF CAMPSITES
Frank Campsite	1*
Island Lake Campsite	23
Nanton Campsite	19
Waterton River Campsite	4
Travers Reservoir Campsite	--
St. Mary Reservoir - Beach Site	0
St. Mary's Dam Park	30
Castle River Campsite	2*
Lundbreck Falls Campsite	101
Chin Coulee (North of Wrentham) Campsite	1*
Carmangay Campsite	15
Upper & Middle Waterton Lakes	295
Camp Columbus	--
Belly River Campground	24
Total	2205

NOTES:

-- Indicates no data.
* Campground.

SOURCES:

Travel Alberta, 1985.
PPWB, 1984.

use of the campgrounds in the provincial parks can be used to gain a general idea of the level of use of the developed camping capacity of the region. The total number of camper-nights spent each year between May through September in each provincial park in the region is shown in Table 7. A comparison of the year-to-year change in the total camping use for all the parks in the region suggest that a general increase has occurred over the 1975/76 to 1983/84 period. The implication that a similar increase has taken place in the use of all the camping places in the region appears to be supported by observations made in several studies of recreational activity in the region (ABP, 1974; Shelley, 1976; MTB, 1984). Heavy use was noted at all the Alberta Forest Service Campgrounds (ARP, 1974; Shelley, 1976; MTB, 1984); at all the provincial government campgrounds along the primary and secondary highways in the M.D. of Pincher Creek (Yarrow Creek, Castle River, and Maycroft; Shelley, 1976) and at Waterton National Park (ARP, 1974; Shelley, 1976; MTB, 1984).

There are also indications that the general increase in use has included heavy use of most of the camping places nearest the project. Table 6 shows that most of these places are in Beauvais Provincial Park and the Lundbreck Falls Provincial Recreation Area. The use of both sites has been characterized as heavy (ARP, 1980 and 1984; ORRPC, 1984).

3.3.2 Water Bodies

Longmore and Stenton (1981) reviewed the information available on the fishing activity in the Oldman River System and concluded that the Oldman River System above Brocket was the second or third most popular sports fishery in Alberta.

TABLE 7

TOTAL CAMPER-NIGHTS[1] IN PROVINCIAL PARKS
OF THE OLDMAN RIVER STUDY REGION,
KANANASKIS COUNTRY, AND WATERTON NATIONAL PARK

NAME OF PARK	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Beauvais Lake	10,445	9,819	8,868	12,915	10,684	6,690	19,719	17,738	--[2]
Chain Lakes	16,029	12,861	14,483	14,833	14,433	14,801	17,510	12,625	--
Little Bow	20,717	24,307	27,687	32,100	29,141	31,866	37,383	31,949	9,801
Park Lake	10,471	9,901	12,418	13,482	11,250	12,609	11,088	12,224	3,336
Police Outpost	7,512	8,762	9,518	3,944	6,671	7,153	9,854	9,340	2,735
Taber	5,202	7,524	6,945	7,281	6,933	8,654	8,241	9,494	--
Willow Creek	20,257	17,126	14,128	14,427	12,586	12,962	13,378	14,339	3,232
Wcolford	2,193	3,105	3,631	4,173	2,882	2,772	2,928	2,617	755
TOTAL	92,826	93,404	97,678	103,154	94,580	97,507	120,106	110,326	19,884
Waterton Nat. Park	--	--	--	32,445	21,202	32,505	33,138	32,929	29,713
Kananaskis	--	--	19,385	15,532	31,044	35,951	47,950	57,537	--

NOTES:

1. The figures cover attendance in the summer season which was generally May to September.
2. -- indicates data were not available.

SOURCES:

Alberta Recreation & Parks, 1984.
Young, V., 1985.
Duchesne, L., 1985.

Information on the level of canoeing and boating activity on the Oldman River has only recently begun to be collected. Shelley (1976) noted an increasing popularity of the sport in the M.D. of Pincher Creek.

3.4 Factors Affecting Use of Regional Facilities and Resources

Shelley (1976) has identified numerous broad, social conditions that were thought to affect use of recreational opportunities in the region: economic instability; increasing energy costs; the rate at which existing conditions are changing; increasing emphasis on outdoor and environmental education; increasing leisure time; and, increasing participation in physical activity and in outdoor recreation.

From a more local perspective, Shelley also suggested increasing interest in country residential subdivision, with its concomitant increase in private ownership and public inaccessibility of shoreland, and the desire of residents throughout southern Alberta to use the facilities and resources of the foothills and forest reserve. From the same perspective, ARP (1974) identified three more factors as important influences upon recreational activity within the Oldman River Basin upstream of the Castle River - Oldman River confluence: i) private ownership of substantial amounts of the shoreland with high recreational potential; ii) passage of the transcontinental route, Highway No. 3, through the area; and iii) the local perception that the Crow Forest Reserve was an area of largely unspoiled recreational lands where local residents were free to drive, hike, ride, fish, hunt or camp as they please.

All but three of the factors listed above, rate of change, emphasis on outdoor education and private ownership of shoreland, were considered important influences on the use of the Chinook Country Tourist Zone by people who lived outside of it (MTB, 1984). The zone includes, but extends both north and east of, the area within 120 km of the project site.

There are numerous examples of the influence of the factors noted above within the region. These include: i) private ownership of shoreland as an important influence on use of Lees Lake, Crowsnest Lake, Island Lake, the valley of the Crowsnest, Castle and Oldman Rivers (ARP, 1984), as well as Beaver Mines Lake (Shelley, 1976); ii) proximity to Highway No. 3 as important to use of Pincher Creek, Castle River and Lundbreck Falls Recreation Areas (ARP, 1974) as well as Yarrow Creek and Maycroft Bridge campgrounds (Shelley, 1976); iii) proximity to popular fishing spots as an important influence on use of all the Alberta Forest Recreation Areas (ARP, 1974); and iv) the scenic and aesthetic qualities, proximity to a popular fishery, and location near Highway No. 3 which were all considered important influences on the use of the Lundbreck Falls campground (ARP, 1984). The quality of the fishery, its proximity to Calgary and Lethbridge and the general accessibility of the stream channel are all considered important reasons for the heavy fishing pressure on the Castle River and on the Oldman River upstream of Brocket (Longmore and Stenton, 1981).

A relatively recent factor that may also have had an important influence on the use of recreational facilities and resources in the region is the opening of Kananaskis Country and Fish Creek Provincial Park. Data presented in Tables 7 and 8 show rapid rises in day-use at

TABLE 8

ATTENDANCE DATA FOR FISH CREEK PROVINCIAL PARK

YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAY-USER DAYS
1979	12,522	303,683
1980	93,477	373,917
1981	196,827	571,744
1982	234,916	906,042
1983	251,119	686,340

SOURCE: ARP, 1979 through 1983.

Fish Creek Provincial Park and in camper-nights at Kananaskis Provincial Park, respectively. Camper-night statistics were used where possible as they generally are more accurate than attendance figures which are actually based only on estimates. Data presented in Table 7 show that the rapid rise in day-use and camper-nights at these two parks correspond with the start, and continuous increase, in the up-and-down fluctuations in camper-nights at the provincial parks in the study region. The start-up of these two facilities, which are the closest major facilities to the study region, may partially explain the attendance behavior at the provincial parks in the region.

An additional factor that probably influences angling and boating activity specifically is the water-related problems that are encountered during these activities. Although data on these problems are not available for many recreational sites in the region, the available data (Table 9) indicate that low water levels, low flows, and algae/weeds are the main problems encountered on streams, lakes and reservoirs. The REP (1984) found that boating suffered major impacts on the Oldman, Waterton, Belly, and St. Mary Rivers because of low flows. It also found that fishing was affected in a major way by lack of water for fish habitat upstream of Lethbridge. Major impacts are defined in the appendix.

TABLE 9

WATER-RELATED PROBLEMS PER WATER BODY AND RECREATION ACTIVITY
OLDMAN RIVER STUDY REGION

WATER BODIES	NO. OF SITES	WATER-RELATED PROBLEMS												
		BOATING							FISHING AND HUNTING					
		F	HW	LW	HF	LF	AW	P	F	HW	LW	HF	LF	AW	P
Allison Lake	1														
Beauvais Lake	1														
Chain Lakes	1	- - - - - - - - no major problems - - - - - -													
Chin Coulee	4			2											
Clear Lake	1			1											
Crowsnest Lake	1														
Enchant Reservoir	1										1			1	
Henderson Lake	1			1			1				1			1	
Indian Hills Park	1			1			1				1			1	
Island Lake	1														
Beaver Mines Lake	2			1							1				
Keho Lake	1			1			1				1			1	
Lake McGregor	1														
Lees Lake	1														
Little Bow Reservoir	1			1			1				1			1	
Magrath Pond	1														
Nicholas Sheren Lake	1														
Paine Lake	1														
Park Lake	1														
Policy Outpost	1														
St. Mary Reservoir	7			6											
Travers Reservoir	4														
Waterton Lakes	2	1					1		1						1
Waterton Reservoir	1										1				
Pothole Creek	1														
Yarrow Creek	1														
Lost Creek	1														
Beaver Mines Creek	1														
Milk River	1														

NOTE: The tabulation of sites with problems is not exhaustive as data was not available for many sites.
Blank spaces indicate that there are no known problems at the site or that information was not available.

SOURCES:

- Prairie Provinces Water Board, Recreation Component, 1980.
- South Saskatchewan River Basin Planning Program, Recreation Study, 1983.

F - Flooding
HW - High Water
LW - Low Water
HF - High Flow
LF - Low Flow
AW - Algae/Weeds
P - Pollution

4.0 TOURISM IN THE REGION

4.1 Existing Tourist Developments

There are three guest ranches and a number of private commercial campgrounds and historic sites in the study region (Figure 4). The private operations include the West Castle Recreation Area which has hosted Olympic-level winter sports events (ARP, 1974). The historic resources include the Crowsnest Pass area which is considered to be one of the richest areas for historical resources in Alberta (ORRPC, 1984) and the Massacre Butte Historic Site which is located adjacent to the proposed reservoir (Figure 2). The provincial parks, the roadside campgrounds and many of the municipal campgrounds in the region are used by tourists as well as local recreationists (MTB, 1984).

Most of the existing tourist developments in the east slopes portion of the study region were located in the Crowsnest Pass and in municipal centers (Balmer and Grapo, 1978).

MTB (1984) found that the communities of the area provide the basic services required by travellers to the region. Lethbridge serves as the hub of tourism in the area, although many communities hold annual events and offer recreational, cultural, institutional or industrial facilities that attract visitors. Data presented in Table 10 show that tourist accommodation (motels and hotels) is available within most of the municipalities in the region. The table shows that Pincher Creek ranks third in the provision of tourist accommodation in the study region.

TABLE 10

COMMERCIAL FIXED-RATE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
WITHIN THE OLDMAN RIVER STUDY REGION

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF ROOMS
Pincher Creek	145
Cardston	55
Claresholm	94
Coaldale	16
Crowsnest Pass (Municipality of)	112
Coleman	24
Fort Macleod	107
High River	84
Lethbridge	866
Lundbreck	8
Nanton	46
Vulcan	61
Waterton Park	310

SOURCE: Travel Alberta, 1984.

4.2 Tourism Development Potential

MTB (1980, 1984) investigated the tourism development potential of the study region and adjacent areas located south of the Sarcee and Blackfoot Indian Reserves and east of Taber. They concluded that there are a wide range of potential tourism opportunities; that the demand for tourist and recreational opportunities is relatively high, particularly in the western portion of the region; and that it was feasible to plan tourism development of the western portion of the region so as to either spread the benefits through that area or to focus the benefits in the Crowsnest Pass. MTB (1980) also concluded that the Pincher Creek area would benefit from whichever of the two development alternatives were adopted because the town occupied a cross-roads location on the main access routes into the region. As part of the development of the region into a major tourist destination area, the consultant recommended construction of a campground adjacent to the Oldman River and upstream of Fort Macleod and the creation of an annual river boat regatta on the Oldman River between Fort Macleod and Lethbridge. The former project was considered important to tourist development in the Southwest Alberta Tourist Zone, an area which includes the western portion of the study region (MTB, 1980). The latter project was considered important to tourist development in the Chinook Country Tourist Zone (MTB, 1984) which includes the remainder of the study region.

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

RATING SCALES USED BY THE RECREATION EVALUATION PANEL
FOR THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER BASIN PLANNING STUDY

IMPACT LEVEL	WATER QUALITY	WATER QUANTITY FOR FISH HABITAT	WATER QUANTITY FOR RESERVOIRS	WATER QUANTITY FOR RIVER RECREATION
Major Negative	Water quality causes or should cause absolute restriction of a recreational activity.	Habitat severely impaired. Flow variability extreme and/or frequent.	± 36% overall failure rate in meeting min. elevation.	± 36% overall failure rate in meeting min. flow.
Moderate Negative	(no criterion established)	Habitat somewhat impaired. Moderate flow variability.	22-35% overall failure rate in meeting min. elevation.	20-35% overall failure rate in meeting min. flow.
Minor Negative	Water quality causes limitations on a recreational activity, but does not create severe constraints.	(no criterion established)	12-21% overall failure rate in meeting min. elevation.	8-19% overall failure rate in meeting min. flow.
Acceptable Conditions	No water quality restrictions.	Habitat near natural conditions.	0-11% overall failure rate in meeting min. elevation.	0-7% overall failure rate in meeting min. flow.
Moderate Positive	(no criterion established)	Habitat somewhat improved over natural conditions.	(no criterion established)	(no criterion established)
Major Positive	(no criterion established)	Habitat significantly improved over natural conditions. Very stable flows.	(no criterion established)	(no criterion established)

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

RECREATIONAL, HISTORIC AND GEOLOGIC SITE LOCATIONS

JURISDICTION (map symbol)	SITE NAME	LOCATION
Alberta Environment	Beach Site	St. Mary Reservoir
	St. Mary Reservoir Site Dev.	12-05-24 W4
	St. Mary's Dam Park	12-05-24 W4
	Little Bow Site Development	27-14-20 W4
	Travers Reservoir Site Dev.	16-15-21 W4
	Lake McGregor Memorial Park	35-18-22 W4
	Paine Lake	14-02-28 W4
	Waterton Dam Park	27-04-28 W4
	Milk River Site Development	Milk River Ridge Reservoir
Alberta Forest Service	Forest Recreation Areas	
	Beaver Mines Lake	11-05-03 W5
	Syncline Organized Group	13-05-03 W5
	Castle River Bridge	21-05-03 W5
	Castle Falls	03-06-03 W5
	Lynx Creek	12-06-04 W5
	Allison	22-08-05 W5
	Chinook	27-08-05 W5
	Racehorse	13-10-04 W5
	Dutch Creek	17-11-03 W5
	Oldman River	35-11-04 W5
	Oldman Organized Group	on Hwy #940, N of Hwy #517 junction
	Livingstone Falls	23-13-04 W5
	Indian Grave	09-15-03 W5
	Canyon	33-10-03 W5
	Johnson Creek Organized Grup	W of Chain Lakes
	Beaver Creek	14-10-30 W4
	Lost Creek	02-06-04 W5
	Syncline Creek	09-05-03 W5
Alberta Recreation and Parks	Recreation Areas	
	Castle River	35-06-01 W5
	Carmangay	31-13-23 W4
	Chin Coulee	35-07-17 W4
	Chin Lakes	35-07-17 W4
	Crooked Creek	23-02-29 W4
	Lundbreck Falls	22-07-02 W5
	Travers Reservoir	19-14-20 W4
	Yarrow Creek	08-04-29 W4

Continued . . .

JURISDICTION (map symbol)	SITE NAME	LOCATION
	Provincial Parks	
	Beauvais Lake	29-05-01 W5
	Chain Lakes	03-15-02 W5
	Little Bow	02-15-22 W4
	Park Lake	06-01-26 W4
	Police Outpost	06-01-26 W4
	Taber	07-10-16 W4
	Willow Creek	28-13-28 W4
	Woolford	31-02-24 W4
	Fish Creek	
	Kananaskis	
Alberta Transportation	Campsites	
	Frank	31-07-03 W5
	Island Lake	07-08-05 W5
	Magrath	26-05-22 W4
	Maycroft	01-10-02 W5
	Nanton	22-16-28 W4
	Oldman River	10-09-26 W4
	Pincher Creek	23-06-25 W4
	Waterton River	29-06-25 W4
	Del Bonita Park	Del Bonita
	Raymond	Raymond
	Happy Valley	13-02 W5
Cottage Sub-Division	Beauvais Lake Provincial Park	West of Pincher Creek
	Travers Reservoir	Travers Reservoir
Ecological Reserve Natural Area	Plateau Mountain[1]	W of Chain Lakes Prov. Park
	Interim	
	Upper Bob's Creek	21-12-02 W5
	Fort Macleod	13-09-26 W4
	East Porcupine Hills	12-11-30 W4
	Island Lake	13-08-06 W5
	Beehive	W of Livingstone Falls
	Crowsnest	09-08-05 W5
	Coleman #2	18-08-04 W5
	Southcastle	24-04-03 W5
	Coleman	07-08-04 W5

Continued . . .

JURISDICTION (map symbol)	SITE NAME	LOCATION
Farm or Ranch Vacation Sites	Box X Ranch	Claresholm
	Timber Ridge Lodge	Nanton
	Gladstone Mountain Guest Ranch	Pincher Creek
Geologic Features	The Gap	Junction Hwy #517 & #940
	Volcanic Rocks	Sentinel
	Sulphur Springs	S of Coleman
	Holemy Caves & Gangantua Cavern	S of Sentinel
Historic Sites	Standoff	Standoff
	Massacre Butte	Lundbreck
	Early Man	Fort Macleod
	Head Smashed in Buffalo Jump	Fort Macleod
	Frank Slide	Frank
	Hillcrest Mine Disaster	Hillcrest
Institutional (Boy Scouts, Bible)	Camps	
	Camp Impeesa (Boy Scouts)	11-05-03 W5
	Crowsnest Bible Camp	07-08-05 W5
	Mill Creek Baptist Camp	11-05-02 W5
	Scout Island Camp	12-10-17 W4
	Southern Alberta Bible Camp	Travers Reservoir
Municipal	Sites	
	Chin Lake Boat Dock	05-09-18 W4
	Clear Lake Park	31-13-25 W4
	Enchant Park	08-14-18 W4
	Henderson Lake Park	05-09-21 W4
	Hill Spring Park	34-03-28 W4
	Indian Battle Park	36-09-22 W4
	Indian Hill Park	13-08-19 W4
	Willow Creek Park	24-09-26 W4
	Lions Lee Creek	09-03-25 W4
	Nicholas Sheren Park	35-08-22 W4
	Spring Coulee Park	32-23-04 W4
	Burmis Public Access	14-07-03 W5
	Centennial Park	Claresholm

Continued . . .

JURISDICTION (map symbol)	SITE NAME	LOCATION
	Bellevue Campground	Bellevue
	Municipal Campground	Pincher Creek
	Lions Campground	Vauxhall
	Municipal Campground	Vulcan
	Anniversary Campground	Vulcan
	Magrath Jubilee Park	26-05-22 W4
	Kimball Centennial Park	21-02-25 W4
	Keho Lake Park	29-11-22 W4
	Ridge Park	Milk River Ridge Reservoir
National Park	Campgrounds	
	Upper & Middle Waterton Lakes	Townsite
	Crandell Mountain	Red Rock Canyon
	Camp Columbus	25-01-30 W4
	Belly River Campground	Chief Mountain
Private	Campsites	
	Chin Curve Bridge Park	35-07-17 W4
	Daisy Mae Campground	10-09-26 W4
	Lees Lake	08-07-02 W5
	Lost Lemon Park	35-07-04 W5
	Meadow Lark Gardens Trailer Pk	01-10-24 W4
	River Valley Trailer Park	01-09-22 W4
	Waterton Homestead Campground	29-03-29 W4
	Cardston Boating & Skiing Club Site	St. Mary Reservoir
	Lethbridge Motor Boat Club Site	St. Mary Reservoir
	McLeod Boat Club Site	St. Mary Reservoir
	Lethbridge Yacht Club Site	St. Mary Reservoir
	Cleland's Trailer Park	Pincher Creek
	Lethbridge KAO	Lethbridge

1. The entire plateau has a designated order-in-council as an ecological reserve and specifically the ice caves have a designated order-in-council as a natural area.

MAPS
NOT
FILMED

CARTES
OMISES